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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, DECEMBER 23, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"IF Mr. Clinton, the present vice-president of the United States, chooses to be Clerk of the county of Ulster, which it is said he has been ever since the revolution, without any appointment by the Council under our constitution, I do not see any valid objection. The silence of the Council was a virtual appointment. In what way he discharges the duties of the office, whether he hires it out, or gives it away, I have never heard. It is certain that he cannot personally attend to it. Perhaps it would have comported better with dignity (if the matter really be as has been stated) and would have saved the appearance of engrossing offices, with which his family has been charged, had another appointment been made.

"The conduct of Col. Burr, I acknowledge, is somewhat mysterious, and I think the conduct of the administration still more so. That the conversation of Col. Burr with Gen. Eaton, his building boats, purchasing provisions, and engaging men, should pass unnoticed so long—that nearly a year should elapse before the proclamation of the President appeared, is extraordinary. The different modes of procedure with Col. Burr, and with Messieurs Smith and Ogden, form a remarkable contrast. They agree only in that necessary measures were delayed, after good information, until the plans were ready for execution. In the one case, Miranda had sailed from the port of New-York; and it may be that Burr has so far ripened his scheme, that it can with difficulty, if at all, be defeated. How sarcastic these words of his to Gen. Eaton! "*There is no energy in the government to be dreaded.*" The last account is, that the Grand Jury in Kentucky, summoned on the motion of the Attorney of the United States, in order to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr, was, on the motion of said attorney, discharged; he having declared, that "*he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury.*" This was done after the solemn and voluntary oath of the attorney, that he "fully believed the charges against Aaron Burr could be fully substantiated by evidence." What can be the meaning of all this?

"I remark in the President's message, the old miserable cant about economy—payment of debts—a full treasury—and preparing for war after it is begun. It seems that the United States will shortly be so rich, that they will have nothing to do with their money but to lay it out on "public education, roads, rivers, canals," if, as he wittily observes, "our peace continues," and the money is not wanted for "the purposes of war." The way in which he would be ready for war, is just such as an enemy would wish, and absurd beyond expression. "The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson." Alas! he is deprived of all his strength."

Selected.

[We ask of the reader an attentive perusal of the following horrid relation, as we propose to make it the subject of future remark:—

Edit. Bal.]

From the London Courier, of Sept. 30.

THE murder of the bookseller Palm, by command of Bonaparte, deserves to excite, in a peculiar degree, the attention of this country, the last refuge and asylum of the freedom of the press. Our readers know that he was dragged from a city under the protection of Prussia, for selling a work containing free strictures on the conduct of Bonaparte; tried by a military commission and shot in the Austrian city of Brannau—an insult both to Prussia and Austria. The conduct of this man was most gallant; he was offered his pardon upon condition that he gave up the name of the author, which he refused. The offer was again put to him at the place of execution, but he called out that "he would rather die than betray the author." He was immediately shot. He has left a widow and three children, and the Hamburg paper says, that a subscription has been opened for them.

But the cause of M. Palm, is not merely the cause of Germany, nor of the continent. It is the cause of England, it is the cause of human nature. That detestable tyrant Bonaparte, is determined to revenge by the sword, the insults he receives from the pen; and to assassinate those who dare write or publish any strictures upon his conduct.

What the feelings of every man in this country will be upon this execrable murder we need not state: we are sure too, that the subscription for the widow and children of Palm, will not be confined to Germany.

Murder of PALM, *the* Bookseller, *&c.*

BRANNAU, *Sept.* 4.

Official Report. Sentence pronounced by the court-martial extraordinary, convened in pursuance of the imperial decree of the 17th Messidor, 12th year, and at the command of his highness the Prince of Neuf Chatel and Valangin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major-general.

In the name of his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy!

To-day, this 25th of August, in the year 1806.

The extraordinary court-martial sitting at Brannau, and by command of his highness, the prince of Neuf Chatel and Valangin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major-general of the grand army, under date of the 12th of the present month, named and conformably to the above law, consisting of as follows:

MESSIEURS,

Latrille, colonel of the 46th regiment of infantry of the line, president.
Autie, colonel of the 8th regiment of infantry of the line, judge.
Lemarois, colonel of the 43d regiment of infantry of the line, judge.
L'Huillier, colonel of the 75th regiment of infantry of the line, judge.
Lajonquiere, colonel of the 76th infantry of the line, judge.
Chauvel, colonel of the 34th infantry of the line, judge.

Nicolas, colonel of the 61st infantry of the line, judge.
Mons. Binot, adjutant-commandant, chief of the staff of the 1st division of the 4th corps of the grand army, judge advocate.

All named, that is to say,

Colonels Latrille, Lemarois, L'Huillier, and the adjutant-commandant, Binot, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Soult.
Colonel Autie, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Bernadotte.
Colonel Lajonquere, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Ney.
Colonel Chauvel, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Mortier, and
Colonel Nicolas, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Davoust.

The judge-advocate had assigned to aid him, Monsieur Chapon, quarter-master sergeant, in the 43d regiment, as clerk of the court-martial, by the president named, who according to the spirit of the 7th and 8th articles of the 13th Brumaire, stand none of them within the forbidden degrees, neither with respect to each other, nor to the prisoner.

The court, after being duly summoned, assembled in Brannau, to proceed to judgment upon the following persons, named,

Donauwerth, and there dwelling, trader here present.
John Philip Palm, aged 40 years, born at Schondorf, and dwelling at Nurenburg, where he carries on the book trade under the firm of Stein & Co. here present.
N. Merkel, innkeeper at Neckers Ulm, in the kingdom of Wirtemburg, absent, and not appearing in court.
Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk in the bookselling house of Stage, in Augsburg, absent and not appearing in court.
N. Kupser, bookseller and printer at Vienna, in Austria, absent and not appearing before the court.
N. Eurich, bookseller of Lintz in Austria, absent and not appearing in court.—

Accused of being authors, printers and distributers of opprobrious writings, which have appeared against his majesty the emperor and king, and his army, and have been composed with the intention of misleading the minds of the inhabitants of the south of Germany, inasmuch as they exhorted them to sedition, insurrection and assassination against the French troops; nay, endeavored to stir up the latter to disobedience and forgetfulness of their duty to their lawful commanders.

When the sitting was opened, and the president laid before him the order of the 12th of the present month, August, signed by his highness the prince of Neufchatel and Valangin, minister at war and major-general of the grand army; containing the appointment of the court-martial, he required the reading of the form of questions, and other acts (57 in number) as well for as against the accused.

On these being duly read, the president ordered the guard to bring forward Joseph Schoderer, one of the accused, who was accordingly brought before the court, free and without fetters, and accompanied by his advocate.

Being questioned as to his name, surname, age, occupation, birth-place and abode,

He made answer—"I am called Joseph Schoderer; my age is thirty-eight; I was born and am resident a trader in Donauwerth."

After the accused was made acquainted with all the pieces and acts making against him, the president, through the medium of M. Himberger, sworn again to this effect, questioned him and presented him the pieces and acts which concerned him.

The president called the guard to produce the other accused in custody, named John Philip Palm, who was accordingly brought before the court, free and without fetters.

Being questioned upon his name, age, occupation, place of birth and dwelling,

He answered—"I am called John Philip Palm, and forty years old, born in Schondorf, and reside in Nurenberg, where I carry on the book trade, under the name and firm of the house of Stein & Co.

When the accused was made acquainted with the different pieces against him, the president, through the medium of the interpreter, duly sworn as aforesaid, proceeded to put the several questions to him.

Heard the judge advocate in his conclusion, and the accused to their defence, as well through themselves as their advocate; and when they had declared that they had nothing more to offer, the president put the question to the members of the court, whether they had any obsesvations to make? Upon their answer in the negative, and before proceeding to take the votes of the court, he ordered the prisoners and their counsel to withdraw. The first were taken back to their prison by the guard; the judge advocate, the clerk of the court, and the hearers present, went out on the request of the president to that effect expressed.

The court, with closed doors, deliberating in council, considering, that wherever an army is stationed, the first and chiefest care of its commanders must be to watch over its safety and preservation; that the spreading of such writings which provoke insurrection and assassination, endanger not only the safety of an army, but the whole nation; that nothing is more urgent than to suppress doctrines through which the people are led to lose the respect due to crowned heads, and, by a single word, to confound all notions of right, order and subordination.

The court determined unanimously, that all writers, printers and distributers of such opprobrious publications, are guilty of treason; whereupon the president put the following questions:

Question 1. Is the man named Joseph Schoderer, who has been brought before you, guilty with respect to the libels which he has contributed to publish against the interests of his majesty the emperor and king, and army, his friends and allies?

The votes taken from the rank up to the president, who declared himself last, declared the said Joseph Schoderer *guilty*, unanimously.

Question 2. Is the said John Philip Palm, who has appeared here in court, charged with having published writings against his majesty the emperor and his army, against the friends and allies of his imperial majesty, guilty or not guilty?

The votes taken from the lowest rank up to the president, who last pronounced his opinion, brought in the said John Philip Palm *guilty*, unanimously.

Question 3. Are the said N. Kupfer, bookseller, in Austria; Markel, innkeeper, of Neckers Ulm, in Wirtemberg; Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers, in Augsburg; and N. Eurich, bookseller, in Lintz, accused of selling out and distributing libels against his majesty the emperor and king, his friends and allies, guilty or not guilty?

The votes, taken from the lowest rank up to the president, who delivered himself last, declared unanimously, that the aforesaid Kupfer, boookseller of Vienna; Markel, innkeeper at Neckers Ulm; Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers at Lintz, were guilty.

The court condemned as follows the said

Joseph Schoderer, trader of Donauwerth, present.
Joseph Philip Palm, bookseller, of Nurenberg, present.
Markel, innkeeper, at Neckers Ulm, contumax.
Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage & Co. booksellers in Augsburg, contumax.
Kufer, bookseller at Vienna, contumax.
Eurich, bookseller at Lintz, also contumax,

to the penalty of death.

It is further ordered that the said Joseph Schoderer, and John Philip Palm, at present in custody, shall be executed in twenty-four hours; and that the said Markel, Kupfer, Jenisch, and Eurich, who are absent, and have not appeared in the face of justice, shall be seized wherever they may be discovered by the French army, and the present sentence carried into full execution upon them.

The present sentence shall be translated into German, and twelve thousand copies shall be printed in both the French and German languages, and distributed and posted every where that necessity or propriety may require.

The judge advocate is enjoined to see that the said sentence be carried into execution in its full extent.

The costs of this trial shall be further defrayed at the expense of the condemned, and their property moveable or immoveable, for the advantage of those to whom the authority of right before, shall be entered upon by anticipation.

Thus decreed and sentence passed in open court, at Brannau, on the day, month and year above mentioned, and signed by the members of the court, by the judge advocate and clerk. (Signed) G. Latrille, *president*. Antie, Lemarois L'Huillier. Faure Lajonquiere, Chauvel, Nicolas, *judges*. L. Binot, *judge advocate*. Chapon, *court clerk*.

Prussian Manifesto.

From the London Courier, of Oct. 21.

A translation of the king of Prussia's manifesto, issued at the head quarters at Erfurt, on the 9th instant, and published in the Hamburgh Correspondent of the 15th and 17th instant.

AS his majesty the king of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France nothing more remained for him to do—for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover—a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory in such a manner as to wound the honor of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In spite of the most positive assurances, did Napoleon place the Iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound, by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to those acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia—Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbor could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia, both in war and in peace: and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not, by any means, for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his majesty contented himself with accepting an adequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse towns. His majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court, were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made upon that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia, weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs, was on the side of France; and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon, to do the king the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violations of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the third of October in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connexions with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbors of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as has been his wish, of embracing the interests of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbors, his first object.

[The manifesto then proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.]

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her forever incapable of war, since it was evident he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that she could have no other will than that of her formible neighbor.

The last doubt at length disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by general Knobeldorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That the French should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of three abbeys and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they shew how moderate the king has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king, for the decision of peace or war, has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him, daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confine the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who honors with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of his strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

The French emperor proposed to count Haugwitz a treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm, political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe. But Prussia sacrificed herself alone, when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud, as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the king, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna, related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved, that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition; but these provinces in case of war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king therefore, conceived, that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and the consent of his majesty the king of Great-Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience; this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the offer of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship: she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to enforce Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cessions of the provinces, and the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king, at length, was perfectly convinced of the character of the friendship of the emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength: an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of all evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquility of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance insolated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this—we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquility of Prussia, she at lengh threw off the mask, and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled upon all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *statue quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburgh had left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were

likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But it is necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish with a stroke of the pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately became the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia interested intimately in that league thus arbitrarily dissolved—No; wars and continual victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain: and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably, forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigor. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honor, and, at least, abhor their claims, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbad it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant: each throws a light upon the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the abbies of Roden, Werden and Esten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded province. Great labor was employed, in vain, to give even a color to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee; for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the Three Abbeys.

In all political proceedings it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation, *the great empire*, was invented, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus, there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor, at length, informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth of any new project to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the succession of the princes who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the North became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honor alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favor.

In the first place, care was taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promise, or threats, it was but too probable that in time, this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And, that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately, it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, and the kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria, have to thank the alliance with him for peace, independence and honor! Prussia did nothing for her allies—Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised toward an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavors were made to detach from him a power whom family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered! It was the prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king—that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner—who was now to be robbed the third time! He still possessed the territory of Felda: this was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, and the elector consented to accept it, had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day; he saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn around him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed,

through the states of the Confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment armed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the King considered whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two Negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negociations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confined his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark, that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honorable interest which the Court of St. Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Belearic Islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negociated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate.——The King is in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact, declared—declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purpose? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans—to treat kings as governors appointed by himself—to drag before military tribunal citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism was attacked; and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection the honor of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced near to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbor.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorf was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. General Knobelsdorf had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience—were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced, but with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all: it was insolently notified to the king's ministers, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation, she had given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretention. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns render a duty to themselves even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the ministers of the Emperor endeavored to mislead those of the king, by assurances on assurances of the friendly intention of France—the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The king can treat slanderers that are merely abusive with contempt; but when those slanderers contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared:—troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were, viz:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy: and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war, has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their tranquility; for his cause is just.—Never has a sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescensions to the last limit that honor would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally, he passed over in silence. The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised; animated with the constant hope, that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length overleap itself.

The motives which induced his majesty to take up arms, are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick, their independence and their glory; to

rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honorable peace; the day on which he shall effect this, will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. His majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from invectives. He leads to an honorable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honor, and who fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his: and a sovereign who adorns one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the people, and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength. Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destination.

Head-Quarters, Erfurt,
9th October, 1806.

Editor's Closet.

A fair Bargain.

As the "original paragraphs" which George Crawford furnished for the *Republican Mud Puddle*, last week, will not admit of an *English* answer, I give, as the only reply in my power, the following piece, *verbatim et literatim*, which has lain for a few months amongst my rejected communications. This practice I shall repeat, as often as George Crawford chooses to call me or my paper in question; and he well knows I have plenty of such ammunition on hand.

I give the reader my word that it is a faithful copy; and any one who doubts it, may see the manuscript.

Communicotion for the Balonce

Mr Croswell

as you formerly Declord your willingness to Publish Investigations on Politicol Questions and to Detend unjust attocks on Good Private Choractors--and as there is no third Porty or Government Paper Printed in this County you will ablidge a Republicon friend by Publishing the few following Strictures to Illucidote facts and Expose Perfidy

Holt
Silly & Circomscrib'd in his Intellects
made evident from his Productions

Who is your mosters is it not Spencer & Jenkins wos it your mosters orders to test Choncellor Livingstons Conduct to the Republicons of Columbia County Last Election Confining his Politicol Descision within the Sphere of the County—Certaintly no this is your own miserabele Production—these Gentlemen Knows Better—thot Chouceller Livingston and his friends is not ablidged Like some of the Clovenack Gentlemen to Run to the Bee office for orders from the Screw Pin at Albony, whot to do nixt or whot is nixt best to be Done Saving ik Quet it net un mine Zeal & soleki—vei mout Responsible Benna ik Sall—Jas Soo doo na dat ver Say &c this is not the Case with the Choncellor & his friends they are Governed by Prencople of Doing Justice and not by violent Porty Pregudice as one or two upstort Demigogs who wishes to tyronize ond trample superior tolents ond Choractors under their feet who wos the first thot abused Chonciller Livingston on his arival home to his native country from fronce—Chorles Halt—by whose orders your moster—his Gave a General Shock to Republicons who Knew it wos ungenerause and ungratefull but your masters yau must obey—who Published the first Scondalouse Impeachment against Governor Lewis—Holt by his mosters orders no doubt———

from thot Period we may Date the Rending assunder the Republicon Party in the State—from which circumstoncis the Governors friends were ablidged to support him viewing the Impeachments as an attempt by a few asspiring Demigogs to advonce their Popularity by this Stratogem and Calculating they Could Cajol and humbug the People to believe they were their friends and the only true Republicons in the State from Such Republicons heavens Preserve this and the united States Government men who for offices turned from fiderall to Republicons but a few years since—here is Principle for you Look at his Good People and Pray Judge for yourselves whot say yau to this Mr Halt Gully or not Gulty—I think I hear him say—Gulty—Gulty—Guilty—with three Dismol Groans

Fabius

As long as the names of Messrs. Nicklin & Griffiths, are remembered, Mr. Mitchell might as well have saved himself the trouble of contradicting our charge against Armstrong.

Hudson, *December* 23.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

☞ Elegant coloured Christmas Pieces, for Sale at Croswell's Book-Store.

CONGRESS.

We have received accounts of the proceedings of Congress, to the 12th inst. but they are not sufficiently interesting to induce us to give them in detail. The bill for suspending the non-importation act, till July 1st, and authorising the President to further suspend it till the second Monday of December, 1807, has passed both houses.

Mr. Elliot lately gave notice that he should offer to the house a series of resolutions relative to the navy establishment; for a new and more efficient system; for preparing and organizing other defensive measures, relative to our commerce, seamen, harbors, coasts, frontiers, &c.

Gallatin's report, deferred until our next.

Extract of a letter from a public character in Warren, Trumbull county and state of Ohio, dated November 30, 1806.

"Tyler, of the state of New-York, (who is supposed to be one of Aaron Burr's subalterns,) has lately been in this county in company with an English gentleman by the name of Constable, a man of science and well skilled in drawing charts and views of places; he has engaged———— our tavern keeper, and some others of desperate character and fortune, in his service, who are now enlisting men to go down the Mississippi, but where is kept a secret from the Gulls. Boats and provisions are said to be purchased, and a number are to start next week from this country; it makes a great rumour, and people are in gaping expectation of some wonderful event. For my part, I have not formed any opinion of the enterprise. It, at any rate, has the prospect of doing us some good by ridding us of a parcel of idlers."—*Nat. Intell.*

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 13, 1806.

"To satisfy the public mind, let it be known, that governor Wilkinson, sent his adjutant-general with a letter to governor Cordero, at Natchitoches, on the 24th ult. and received an answer on the 3d inst. importing that governor C. would not enter into a discussion of the grave propositions made by governor W. but had transmitted his letter to the captain general of the province, about the 24th ult.

"On the 27th ultimo the Spanish camp at the Bayou Pierre was raised with a degree of precipitancy, which marked alarm. Governor Ferara was carried away in a litter, and the troops, under the inspector Kiana, traversed the country to the main road leading to Natchitoches, by which he crossed the Sabine, and the whole Spanish force under Cordero, it is believed, is now encamped at the lower ford, on the right bank of that river.

Gov. Wilkinson is preparing to move forward to the east bank of the Sabine, to assert the jurisdiction of the United States, but without any hostile designs against Spain, and it is probable will reach that point about the 25th inst. He seems most earnestly desirous to prevent blood-shed, but it appears equally determined to maintain the territory of the United States inviolate, and to repel and punish any aggressions which may be offered. Ergo, should his opponent have the temerity to re-cross the Sabine, it is probable your next news will be, at Natchitoches, and the Dons at St. Antonio, four hundred and fifty miles West."

NO NEWS!

Our last mails do not furnish a single article of foreign intelligence. There is, as yet, no confirmation or contradiction of the English accounts of successes in Calabria—nor of the Dutch accounts of French successes in Prussia. The politician, however, will find a feast in the Prussian Manifesto, which occupies more than one half of this paper.

Festival of St. John.

THE Festival of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by *Hudson Lodge, No.* 13, in this city, on Saturday the 27th instant. The members of the said Lodge, together with the neighboring Lodges collectively, or the brethren individually, are respectfully invited to attend. An oration will be delivered, and an entertainment provided for such as choose to partake. As members of distant Lodges, now resident in this city, may not receive each a special invitation, not being personally known to the committee, they are requested to attend without further notice.

N. B Dinner will be provided at Mr. Stocking's, and on the table at 2 o'clock. Tickets to be had of Mr S. or either of the committee.

LEVERETT CRUTTENDEN,
SETH MOSTON,
RUSSEL WILKINSON,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

Hudson, Dec. 8, 1806.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

DESULTORY.

FEW, are the joys, from tasted life that spring,
For souls, which heaven-ward bend the soaring wing.
From passing scenes, the Mind, fastidious, turns,
And ever keen, for untri'd rapture burns.
Now, striving to inhale prophetic fire,
She bends to future time, her strong desire;
Glides down the stream, with trembling hopes elate,
To search the records of mysterious Fate:
Now, measures back, on Mem'ry's pinions borne,
The flight of years, to greet life's blushing morn,
And dances o'er again the scenes she knew,
When Joy was young, and Time, unheeded flew:
Nor pauses here, life's utmost verge obtain'd,
For bliss itself, is bliss no more, when gain'd,
But still advent'ring, scorns this narrow bound,
Pursues a shade, and sports on "fairy ground."

What potent charm, thy wand'ring step, decoys
Far from the laughing seat of rural joys,
To roam the waste, where frowning o'er the tide,
Hang, the rude monuments of Gothic pride?
'Tis Fancy, leads thee. From her vari'd store
Of pictur'd scenes that grac'd the days of yore,
She weaves the charm, she culls the wild romance,
To wrap thy sense in fearful, pleasing, trance.
There, while beneath a broken arch reclin'd,
Its ivy mantle waving to the wind,
While pale the moon-beams on the ruin sleep,
And faintly mark its figure on the deep,
She tells her tale——how "fenc'd for war," these
tow'rs,
Erst bade defiance, to a monarch's pow'rs,
When sturdy Faction to his sword appeal'd,
And call'd his warrior vassals to the field—
How roaring Mirth, at the rough baron's call,
With bursts repeated, shook the high arch'd hall—
How the loud harp its clanging numbers pour'd,
And as the poet's glowing fancy, soar'd,
How, in exulting strains, he rais'd on high,
The hero's fame, the song of minstrelsy—
Next, all the crimes which flow from thirst of gold,
From savage lust, or black revenge, are told—
The rusty sword, appears, the dungeon damp,
The midnight glimmering of the feeble lamp,
The vault, where late the sainted image stood,
The record, half decay'd, which hints of blood.
While thus with grateful terror, she beguiles
The flying hours, soft through the whisp'ring aisles,
On tiptoe, steals the viewless train of Fear:
And now at distance heard, and now more near,
The shriek of woe, the hollow groan of death,
Or languid sigh, suspend the lab'ring breath.

If thus, in Contemplation's arms reclin'd,
'Mid ruins dumb, a doubtful joy, we find;
If thus, with reverential awe we view
The walls, which ages long departed, knew,
Shall we refuse to shed one pitying tear
O'er *human* grandeur, tumbled from its sphere?
Ye votaries of the governmental dream
Who toil through blood, to grasp a meteor's gleam!
Who hold the sin of royalty, so foul,
That nought but death can purge the monarch's
soul!
Approach not here! The impulse, warm, and true
Of sweet benevolence, ye never knew:
Your icy breasts ne'er felt th' impassion'd glow
Of hearts, that bleed for *every real* woe;
That feel as much, when factious rebels vote
A *king* to death, as when, a *sans-culotte*.

Unhappy Bourbons! tho' a freeman, I
Can feel your wrongs, can with a sorrowing eye
Behold the ruins, of your noble race,
And curse the robber whom your splendors grace.
That very Liberty whose joyous reign
Declares, our fathers' suff'rings, not in vain,
Whose presence, gives a glory, not their own,
To those elect who bow before her throne,
Bids all her sons, in sweet remembrance hold
The name of Louis, and when pæans bold,
To her, their patroness, they proudly raise,
And songs of triumph to their hero's praise,
Bids them retire, and breathe one grateful sigh
O'er him, her greatest, and her first ally;
Bids them roll back to Fancy's view, the time
When darkness brooded o'er their mourning clime,
And Louis rais'd his mighty arm, to save
Columbia's father, from a *rebel's* grave.
Yes, tho' a sceptre gleam'd upon his birth,
A son of Freedom, joys to own his worth;
And pleas'd, will trace the glorious deeds, that shine
Along the path of his illustrious line,
Till, 'mid the gathering shades of Gothic night,
It sinks, obscurely gliding from the sight.

DELTA.

Diversity.

From an English Publication.

IF our dramatic writers are not witty in themselves, they are at least the cause that there is wit in other men. It has been for some time their practice to give their performances such titles as may lead to puns, and other species of inferior wit, and perhaps there may be prudence in this. They are borrowing a hint from the authors of former times, who threw all their wit into the title pages of their books: and, as Harry Fielding says, very wisely, because very few people read much further. However, Sir, the case is somewhat different with plays: but wherein the difference consists, I shall not be so rude as to state.

My purpose in these few lines is to inform you, that since the appearance of "*Matrimony, a Farce*," at one of our Theatres, there is nothing to be heard in the circles I perambulate, whether learned, grave, gay, or youthful, but a succession of puns and witticisms at the expense of the connubial state; and, I am sorry to say it, the *ladies* are among the most forward in this pop-gun exchange of *bon mots*. A shrewd listener may make another farce out of them, as witty, to the full, as any of our modern dramas can exhibit.

Pray, ma,am, how do you like *Matrimony?*—Why, Sir, the first act goes off very well, but the second hangs very heavy.—Pray how do you like *Matrimony?*—Oh. I am no judge of it, but it is very laughable. But I wonder they did not make a full piece of *Matrimony*.—Nay, some people say, the shorter the better.—Is there much plot in *Matrimony?*—Not much; a little contrivance to bring the parties together: but one may soon see how it will end.—I suppose it will bring a good deal of money to the house;—Ha! ha! ha! that's a good joke. No; *Matrimony* is more likely to take a good deal of money out of a house.—You have seen it a second time, I think, my lord?—Yes, but faith I do not like it so well as the first. *(A loud laugh.)* Well, but really these kind of things seldom do above once; no, *Matrimony* will not bear repetition: it don't improve upon one.—Pray, Sir John, have you seen *Matrimony?*—No, my lady, I have enough of that at home; 'pon honor, it ought to have been called a tragedy.—O fye, Sir John!—Nay my lady, it is so dull, and such abundance of crying.—Is there good scenery in *Matrimony?*—A tolerable chamber-scene in the first act, and after that there is a good deal of shifting of scene; I wonder there was no perspective of *Doctors' Commons*.—Why, truly, I expected as much, when I observed the interest fall off.—Well, after all, my lord, I am not for having *Matrimony* brought on the stage to be laughed at.—Oh, my lady dowager, I assure you there is not much laughing; it is grave enough for real life.—How are the performers?—Why pretty well, considering few of them are acquainted with the subject.—Well, truly, I wonder what they will bring out next!—Why, *The Divorce*, to be sure; and that, some of us know, will *bring money* to a house.

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